

Claims

1. Method for producing light-metal pellets, in which molten light metal is fed into a gap between two cooling bodies, and in which the molten light metal is divided up into pellets of specified size along attenuation lines or by completely separating them before it completely solidifies, characterized in that fibers, particles or similar additives are added before the molten light metal (3) enters the gap (4).
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2. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that the cooling bodies (1) move synchronously and are starting from an initial arrangement in which their surfaces are spaced a certain distance from each other, then move into a second arrangement in which their surfaces move close together to form the gap (4), and subsequently move back into the spaced arrangement.
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3. Method according to claim 2, characterized in that the motion from the initial to the third arrangement of the cooling bodies (1) occurs from top to bottom, the molten light metal (3) being fed into a funnel (2) formed between the cooling bodies (1).
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4. Method according to one of the foregoing claims, characterized in that first a strip exiting from the cooling bodies is generated which consists of connected pellets, and that this strip is not broken up into individual pellets until a later stage.
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5. Method according to one of the foregoing claims, characterized in that magnesium is utilized as the light metal.
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6. Device for implementing the method according to one of the foregoing claims, characterized in that the cooling bodies (1) have depressions on their opposing faces such that the molten light metal (3) between the two cooling bodies (1) may be formed into pellets of the shape determined by the depressions.
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7. Device for working the method according to one of claims 1 through 5, characterized in that the cooling bodies (1) have the form of conveyor belts with two reversing points each and a cooling zone provided between them along which the two cooling bodies (1) form the gap (4) or are in contact with one another.
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8. Utilization of a device in which the two cooling bodies (1) have ridges (7) projecting from their opposing faces, such that the molten light metal (3) between the

two cooling bodies (1) may be formed into pellets (8), which are separated by the ridges (7), to work the method according to one of claims 1 through 5.

9. Utilization of a device in which the two cooling bodies (1) are designed
5 as two wheels or rollers which are arranged adjacent to or contact one another so as to
form the gap (4) with their circumferential edges, to work the method according to one
of claims 1 through 5.